FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following admirable article is from the London Athenæum, a literary journal of great influence and respectability:—

"Common politics lie beyond our province. We gladly leave to our powerful and sagacious contemporaries the duty of vindicating our rank in the scale of nations. We concern ourselves slightly with the rights of man and the wrongs of women. Even the Russian War has had for us only a secondary interest. Our labours fall, very happily for ourselves and for our readers, in the calmer regions of intelligence—regions rarely disturbed by intrusion of the fiercer passions, and across which the flash of battle passes as a softened light, and the roar of bombardment is only heard in a sad and mourful monotone. Before we can deal with politics, they must generally have passed into history. But there are exceptions to our rule; and the question of a possible rupture with America is certainly one of these exceptions. Surely such a rupture is unlikely! Yet the air grows heavier day by day. The idea is becoming familiar to many minds. Passions are rising. Every mail appears to bring us nearer to the cataract: and unless the good and moderate men of both hemispheres come to the rescue of their governments, a collision may take place. Under such an aspect of events, every voice to which the public will listen should be raised. The more cautiously we ourselves abstain in ordinary times from pronouncing on the course of our national policy, the more we feel bound in this solemn moment to appeal to the true feeling and sedate understanding of our readers on both sides of the Atlantic against the levity, the pride, or the incapacity which would urge the two nations into war.

"War with the United States! The idea of such a war is incredible. If there be in the catalogue of mortal calamities a 'worse than Civil War,' it is such a conflict as might arise between America and England. A civil war has generally some basis in reason. Some grand principle is at stake. The sword is drawn in defence of freedom—in defence of property—in defence of religion. As in our own civil war, a certain degree of romance, of chivalry, and of intellectual activity, often springs from the conflict and flourishes after its close—the blossom and the fruit of a splendid and deadly contest. But a war against America would have no single redeeming point. There is not—and there never ought to be—any real ground of quarrel with the United States. The interests of the two countries are identical. Their moral principles are the same. They have neither a language to separate nor a religion to estrange them. The same blood flows in the veins of their people. They have a common history—a common literature—a common tradition. They possess the same Bible. They read the same Shakspeare and the same Milton. Blake conquered and Cromwell ruled for both. They have an equal interest in Raleigh, in Vane, and in Penn. Say, their present state is as inseparable as their past. They still drink at the same intellectual fountains, regardless whether the springs lie on the eastern or the western shores of the Atlantic. Irving, Bryant, Bancroft, Hawthorne, Longfellow are admired with as warm an affection in England as are Thackeray, Tennyson, Dickens, Jerrold, and Macaulay in America. A war between England and America would be a war of brothers—a war of friend against friend. It would be a war against the affinities of race, against the unity of religion, against the interchanges of trade. It would be a war in favour of barbarism, piracy, restriction—a war against the bounties of Nature, the enterprises of genius, the advances of civilization. Such a war would bring sorrow into every Anglo-Saxon home in Europe and America, and a feeling of shame and humiliation into every Anglo-Saxon heart, in whatever quarter of the globe it beats. Such a war would close the Gospel for nearly half the Christian world!

"We say nothing about material interests. They go for much; but the moral interests far outweigh them. The interchange of thought is more important than the interchange of cotton. And for what are we threatened with an interruption of our friendly relations with our American kindred? Is any principle at issue? Are our liberties threatened—is our property unsafe? Not in the least degree. Only three slight and miserable causes for quarrel appear—a dispute about the construction of a treaty regarding that interesting savage, the King of Mosquito,—a dispute about some wretched sandbanks lying off Belize,—and a dispute about the attempt to enlist troops for the Crimea. The first two are quite insignificant. We might as well go to war about the sovereignty of Eel-Pie Island. We may be right or we may be wrong in our interpretation: the Americans think we are wrong. There is much to be said on both sides; and we all know that when private persons disagree about trifles, a courteous and conciliatory tone soon removes the cause of quarrel. About the third point—the attempt to enlist in the Republican territory—we are unquestionably in the wrong. In neither case is our honor engaged; in neither case does any principle which ought to be maintained, stand behind the formal terms of the disagreement—thus presenting a true ground of quarrel, as in the Russian War, which the genius of the nation can seize and accept. Our statesmen might—and must—find in the resources of diplomacy a means of satisfying all interests without an insane appeal to the sword. Where we are clearly wrong, we should at once and fully admit our error, making whatever reparation is fairly due. It is said the Washington Cabinet requires the withdrawal of Mr. Crampton. Surely this is no extreme or revolutionary request. Personal unpopularity has always been considered a sufficient reason for requiring the withdrawal of an ambassador. We could give a hundred instances in which sovereign powers have exercised this right. Under such circumstances withdrawal does not imply censure. It merely implies that the personal relations of the ruler and the minister have become such as to impede the transaction of public business. We were wrong in attempting to recruit within the Union. Mr. Crampton was the instrument of the wrong. He has thereby rendered himself an object of suspicion at Washington. His withdrawal, therefore, at the request of the American Cabinet, would be in accordance with usage, and would be a sure pledge of the sincerity of our acknowledgment of the original error. Strong nations can afford to be graceful in their concessions.

"The other points are less clear. Yet, if a proper spirit of conciliation presides at the discussion, we have no reason to fear a permanent disagreement. We have right to expect that our diplomatists and public writers will approach the discussion in a pacific mood. Above all things, we deprecate a menacing tone. We cannot read without indignation the elaborate display of our naval and military powers which some of our journals have thought proper to make. Every Englishman feels that he would not be put down by such a parade; and we must not forget that our descendants in America are just as haughty as ourselves. They have our blood, our passions, our acute sense of personal honour. Against ourselves the threat of force is the one argument that is sure, under all circumstances, to fail. Nor will the Americans be cowed by a menace of the Baltic fleet. We must argue our point as if no fleets were in existence, and take our stand on the ground of history and reason."

The Mosquito King.—In his lecture on Nicaragua, at the Lyceum Hall, on Monday night, Dr. McBean gave an amusing account of an interview he once had with the young Mosquito King, who was dressed in the full costume of his country, to wit: a straw hat and a cigar. The young sovereign said that his father, the old King Bob, was very drunk when he sold his lands to Capt. Sheppard, of Greytown, and that therefore the grant of sale was not valid. This is the grant which Col. Kinney has purchased, and under which he claims a vast region of territory. It is about as valid as the English claim to Greytown and the Mosquito coast, and neither party appears to have consulted the government of Nicaragua, the only real and undoubted owner.

This old King Bob, by the way, was a curiosity. He was excessively fond of rum and tobacco, in which he was supplied by the English from Jamaica. About the time the latter first began to turn their serious attention to the acquisition of territory in Central America, King George the Third sent his sable brother a richly ornamented general's coat and cocked hat. King Bob was excessively delighted with his present, and took every occasion to exhibit himself in his new dress. The captain of the English war vessel which conveyed the present, wishing to do honor to the recipient of his sovereign's bounty, gave a grand entertainment on board, and invited King Bob and his court to be present. The latter came, and as he approached the vessel, the captain was gratified to perceive that King Bob was dressed in the coat and hat he had just received. But what was the astonishment and consternation of all to perceive, when he boarded the vessel, that he had nothing else on. The ludicrous appearance which the old Indian must have presented, dressed in a richly laced red coat, with the tails hanging down behind, and a full plumed cocked hat, and no other article whatever, can be better imagined than described. His court, of course, wore only the usual hat.

A WARNING TO BACHELORS.

Passing along by one of our large fancy stores some time since, we observed a card in the window conspicuously marked with the letters, "The Bachelor's Companion." Now, happening to belong to that solitary class, we were naturally anxious to know what kind of a companion was meant, and so dropped in and inquired. The polite clerk immediately handed out a neat pocket-book looking sort of an affair, which, being opened, disclosed a variety of compartments, one of which was devoted to an assortment of sewing silk and thread, all cut to a convenient length and properly arranged; another contained buttons of every size and variety; another scissors, knife, and two or three other things whose uses are perfectly incomprehensible to us. There was also a place for needles, and a small note book with pencil, the whole taking up but little space, and being easily carried in the pocket. Visions of independence of washer-women, and other feminines, floated before our eyes as we paid for our treasure and departed. Several days elapsed before we had occasion to use our new purchase, but one day we found a place where a button ought to be, on that portion of our raiment which certain strong-minded women claim the privilege of wearing, and rejoiced to think that we were not beholden even to tailors. Our "companion" was soon hunted up, the proper sized button selected, and the thread carefully drawn, but on turning to the place where the needles should be, there were none there. They had been forgotten. The pants were sent to the tailor's, and, sighing, we set out to purchase some needles.

This was done, and we thought we were henceforth fortified against the ills which bachelors are heir to. But we were mistaken, for, on a subsequent occasion, when a button was missing from one of our shirts, we rejoicingly selected a piece of white thread, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in getting it through the eye of the needle; but when we came to make a practical use of it, we found the needle too large to go through the holes in the button. Here was a dilemma we were not at all prepared for, and when we got needles small enough we found it impossible to thread them. So we feel justified in pronouncing the whole thing a humbug—a delusion—calculated to inspire a momentary feeling of independence in the minds of bachelors, only to be succeeded by a crushing sense of servitude and slavery to the whims and capriees of the other sex. And therefore we have written this as a "warning to bachelors."—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Lawyer caught in his own trap.—The Auburn (N. Y.) American says that Fyler, who murdered his wife some time since, near, Syracuse, is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging his counsel was to have $4,000. Of this amount $1,000 was paid in cash, and remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and Fyler was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The mortgage is about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence that, if the maker was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

An honest Dutchman, on being asked how often he shaved, replied: "Dree dimes a veek, effery day but Sounday; den I shafe effery tay."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1856.

PERSONAL.—FALSE REPORTS.—We have occasionally heard, during the last few months, some very marvellous stories as being afloat in various parts of the State about the Observer and its Editors.

One of these was that the Editors had turned Roman Catholics. Another, that they had turned Locofocos. Another, that the Observer was going to lose all its subscribers in particular specified neighborhoods. As these were all equally baseless stories, we only laughed at them, though urged by our informants to notice them. We were content to let them have their day, since every reader of the Observer knew already that they were untrue, and as for those who are not its readers, we did not think it was very essential to endeavor to keep them well informed on either of the points.

But as we have actually lost five subscribers in the course of the operations of our collector in the counties of Montgomery, Stanly, and Cabarrus, in consequence of our waiting for the word from our good old Whig party, we think it right to state the fact, knowing how easy it will be, and how likely, besides, that the story will grow as it goes,—one man and another adding a 0 to the 5, —until it shall swell to a loss of 50 or 500. We therefore repeat, that we have lost five subscribers on account of our course—no more and no less.

Well, that being duly understood, we are not going to do what is so common among the editorial brotherhood,—a custom "more honored in the breach than in the observance"—to complain of the loss, or to call upon our friends to make it up, by getting us new subscribers. We are thankful to say, that there is no occasion for either. For every subscriber we lose, we regularly gain two or three without an effort of any body that we know of. Our issue is now larger than it ever was. It has been increasing, at the rate of from 5 to 15 every week, over all losses, for some months past. And there never has been a time in our long editorial experience,—not even during the Harrison campaign of 1840—when we have had so many letters commendatory of our course, from the most respected and respectable sources in various parts of the State, some of them known to us personally, and some only by reputation. It is not our habit to "blow our own trumpet"—another editorial custom "honored in the breach" —or we might do so to some effect by giving extracts from such letters.

Under such circumstances, we can well afford to laugh at the stories of loss and change so industriously circulated.

As to the loss or gain of a few subscribers, experience has taught us that it is a matter not to be thought of for a moment in comparison with our convictions of duty. Before we make up our minds to be influenced by such sordid considerations, we shall vacate the editorial chair, and leave it to be filled by some one more or less honest.

We have no idea, however, that the five gentlemen alluded to were influenced by any thought of dictation in discontinuing the Observer. We have ever thought that there were many sufficient reasons why a subscriber might stop his paper, without the slightest offence to the Editor or any one else; and it would give us great pain to know that any one took the Observer a single day longer than he felt that he was receiving the worth of his money.

A GOOD LIFE OF CLAY WANTED.—A respected correspondent, writing to us on other matters, closes his letter with some remarks on the "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay," which he regards as a work unworthy of that great man.

"Mr. Clay, (says he,) more than either of his two great rivals, needs a good Biography to present him fairly before posterity. I can imagine a splendid *Memoir*—but I begin to despair. Nobody comes forward. Meanwhile, what is not Boston doing for Webster? Can any man be pointed to who has had done to his name the credit which the wonderful essays of Choate, Hillard and Everett have done for Mr. Webster? It is the preliminary burst of that trumpet of fame that shall roll through centuries."

We take it for granted that the work will be undertaken, sooner or later, by some competent hand. Who will perform it, we cannot guess; but we need not despair when we see a Life of Madison only now undertaken by Wm. C. Rives.

ACTS OF THE LAST ASSEMBLY.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal complains that only one volume of the Acts of the last Legislature has been distributed, and wants to know what has become of the other. We have heard the same complaint. And if we are rightly informed, the missing volume ought to contain all the private acts, including charters of rail road companies, &c. Is it possible that these have not been printed? Or if they have been, what has become of them?

SMALL POX IN WARRENTON.—A case of small pox has occurred at the Warrenton Female College. It was produced by the use of what was supposed to be vaccine matter, but which turned out to be virus of small pox, with which a small son of the Principal was inoculated.

The disease has also broken out in the neighborhood of Asheville, Buncombe county, in which village it has produced a great panic. All public or religious meetings are prohibited, under a penalty of $25.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The Arabia has arrived. There is no change in the price of cotton, though it closed dull. Sales of the week 66,000 bales.

DREADFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Petersburg and Wilmington papers, that a horrible accident occurred on the Seaboard and Roanoke rail road, about 12 miles from Weldon, on Monday last. The train was coming South, and the trestle work gave way, according to one account, or the train ran off the track, according to another. But the whole train, locomotive, tender, mail, baggage and passenger cars all went down about 25 feet into a ravine. One of the passenger coaches took fire from the stoves, and was entirely burned up, consuming with it some three or four passengers, who were so caught under the broken timbers, that they could not be extricated.

Among the dead are mentioned, Mr. Kilkelly, of Wilmington, the Adams Company's Express Messenger. Mr. K. was for many years a Conductor on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He leaves a family.

Mr. W. H. Daughtery, the mail agent, who we believe is a native of Portsmouth, and well known in all the section of country through which the road passes.

A news boy, named Charles Neab.

One negro woman is supposed to have been burned entirely up. Capt. Bourdette Weymouth, (Engineer,) and three or four others, are badly wounded. J. M. Everett and Miss Rowe, of Tennessee, are also injured. There were not many passengers in the train.

The passenger and baggage cars were burnt up, including baggage and express freight.

INSPECTORS AT WILMINGTON.—We learn from the Wilmington papers that the following appointments were made by the County Court:

Naval Store Inspectors.—Alfred Alderman, John W. Harriss, John C. Bowden, Jesse Bowden, James L. Corbett, Nathan F. Bordeaux, James O. Bowden, James I. Bryan, Thomas W. Player, William J. Price, John W. Collins, John S. James.

Timber Inspectors.—James Alderman, James S. Melvin, George McDuffee, L. H. Bowden, Thomas F. Robeson, A. E. Mott, Neil Clark, Thomas L. Holden, William W. Robeson, William DeBerniere, Abraham Sherwood, Anthony D. Bordeaux.

The Herald says that two of the old inspectors against whom nothing but Know Nothingism was alleged, were turned out.

The Inspector's Returns show that during the last year 201,338 bbls. of turpentine, 69,805 bbls. of tar, 82,192 casks of Spts. turpentine, 44,723,199 feet of timber, 1,235,409 feet of lumber, 589 bales of cotton, and 201 casks of rice have been inspected. A marked increase in Turpentine, Spirits, Tar and Timber. A large decrease in Lumber, Rice and Cotton. The two last have not, as heretofore, passed through the Inspectors' hands.

The County Court assessed the taxes at 43 cents on $100 valuation of land, and $2.00 on the poll.

WHIG ORGANIZATION.—We have recently received letters incidentally alluding to the revival of the Whig organization in this State. The following are the two last:—

"RICHMOND COUNTY.

"I hope that Whig Meetings will be held in all the counties in the State. If so, I hope to live to see the Whig fires of 1840 kindled again."

"RANDOLPH COUNTY.

"Though not a politician myself, I am a whig, and to that party I will ever cling as the only safe party. For several months I have been anxiously looking for a rally of the Whig Party. It has been slumbering long enough. The good, sober, honest yeomanry of the country have stood off and looked at the wild fanatics and isms, till they have nearly rent the Union, with their schemes. We are neither respected at home nor abroad; and if the agitators are not torn from the high places which they hold, then the Revolution will have been fought in vain, and all our bright prospects of future greatness will vanish."

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, from Orange county:

"I notice by your paper that the flour market has not been so active as heretofore. This is not attributable, as I had thought, so much to the Central road, for a very small amount comparatively, has been carried off by it, but to the fact that the farmers became so infatuated with the extra prices of the fall and early part of the winter, that they held back for still higher prices. Consequently, when the existing depression came, fully one half, if not more, of last year's crop remained on hand; and they will not submit to the reduction until compelled by the in-coming crop, the character of which it is yet too early to determine. With a favorable season it will be a very heavy one, for nearly double the usual quantity was seeded."

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—Among the M. D.'s made at the Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York, last week, were the following from North Carolina: Reuben Cobb, Samuel W. Little, Francis W. Potter, Littlebury R. Rose, Abraham Smith, and A. Empie Wright.

And the following at the Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston: Lemuel A. Byrd, Wm. A. Cozart, M. A. Meredith.

COSTLY.—It cost the city of Cincinnati $22,400 to pay 400 extra policemen to keep the peace during the late unsuccessful effort of the abolitionists there to prevent a Kentuckian from reclaiming his runaway negroes. How much more it cost in wasted time, we cannot tell. But we think these fanatics might learn from the above amount that honesty would be a cheaper policy.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent says that the "Republican" members of Congress are organizing for the campaign. A paper is in circulation, among the members opposed to the Administration, calling a Convention in July next to nominate candidates. It is to be signed, it is said, by more than one hundred members. Judge McLean, of Ohio, or Col. John C. Fremont, of California, to be the candidate for the Presidency.

The State Council of the Rhode Island Americans has followed the example of the Massachusetts Council. At its late session a resolution in favor of the Philadelphia nominees was laid on the table, 45 to 9.

The N. Y. Express copies a paragraph from a Boston paper stating that, in New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Vermont, not one "American" paper supports the nominees. Only two or three in Massachusetts endorse the ticket. Mr. Fillmore's conservative notions on the slavery question do not suit the party in those States, and they go over to Republicanism.

POLITICAL DETERIORATION.—Some striking comments upon the declension of ability and honesty among politicians, as exhibited during the sessions of sundry political Conventions, were recently copied into the Observer from a New York paper of high standing. The same decline is exhibited in other quarters—not only among the men who go to Congress, attend Conventions, or hold office, but among partisans everywhere. The standard of political morals is low. Justice to a political opponent is so rarely conceded, and shifting of party allegiance is so common, that he who dares to grant the first is at once accused of intending the last.

The latest effect of this is shown in the course of the Locofoco press towards Mr. Fillmore.

We notice going the rounds a letter signed "Millard Fillmore," purporting to have been written in 1838 to a New York abolition Society, expressing abolition sentiments. This letter figured largely in the Taylor Campaign, eight years ago. It was first published in the Washington Union, to which paper it was sent *anonymously*. Whether Mr. Fillmore ever wrote the letter, we neither know nor care. It is sufficient to know that throughout his service in Congress he was a thoroughly conservative National man—and that his action as President during the exciting contest in 1850 won the approbation of the conservative men of all parties to whom the country was indebted for the settlement of the slavery issues of that day. In consequence of his course then he is repudiated now by the Northern section of the Know Nothing party.

We regret to see that party spirit so misleads many Southern papers and speakers. The South has not so many friends at the North that it can afford to cast away any of them of any party. And it is the policy and duty of the South to acknowledge and commend men, no matter to what party attached, who sacrifice themselves at home in the patriotic effort to maintain the Union and the Constitution against the assaults of abolition fanatics.

SNOW.—There was a slight fall of snow here on Monday morning last.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The "American" State Convention is to be held in Greensborough on April 10th. The Locofoco Convention is to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of April.

The Clinton Independent says, that at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Sampson, a rule was adopted inviting all the counties in the State to compete with Sampson in stock exhibitions at its County Fairs.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The total receipts of cotton at the various shipping ports in the U. S. amount to 2,482,141 bales, against 1,681,222 to same date last year; showing the immense increase of 800,919 bales.

Post Offices have been established at Baker's Creek, Bladen, J. W. Lesesne, P. M.; Lebanon, Forsyth, Daniel Rieck, P. M.; and Niohih, Macon, A. W. Coleman, P. M.

Bishop Hughes and the University.—We learn from a private letter received in town that the Faculty had succeeded in changing the selection made by the Senior Class, of Bishop Hughes, to deliver the Valedictory Sermon. The Bishop however had declined to accept the appointment. This may be attributed to the fact, if we have been correctly informed, that he accepted the appointment last year, and then it was recalled.

Charlotte Whig.

The Dwelling and out houses of Mr. Virden of this county, were destroyed by fire one night last week. Most of his furniture was lost at the same time. Heard no estimate of the amount of loss.

Asheborough Bulletin.

Small Bank Notes.—We know of nothing that would more seriously embarrass the newspaper operations of the country than the prohibition of small bank notes, especially $2 notes. Such an act would be a great inconvenience to the public generally, but would cripple the newspaper publishers seriously. If small bills are an evil, they are a necessary evil, and an evil we would welcome to our office every minute, the year round.

Clinton Independent.

High prices.—The last Lake Providence (La.) Herald says:

"At the sale of Gen. L. J. Polk's negroes, at auction, on yesterday, by Wm. L. Knox, sheriff and auctioneer, negro men ranged from $1,500 to $1,635, women and girls from $1,250 to $1,550; children in proportion—all cash. Such a sale we venture to say has never been equalled in the State of Louisiana."

Bogus gold Rings.—"Ring gold," according to the Mechanics' Book of Reference, is made of 6 parts of Spanish copper, 3 of silver, and 5 of gold, mixed.

THE USE OF TORTURE IN INDIA.—The Edinburgh Review for January contains a remarkable article, showing, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the officers of the British government in India are and have been for many years in the constant practice of torturing the natives, by the use of thumb-screws and other even worse instruments, to compel them to pay their taxes to the government! The evidence of this astounding fact was taken by Commissioners appointed by Parliament, and consists, not only of the complaints of the tortured natives themselves, but also of the admissions of the British officers.

The kinds of torture employed are thus described:—

"The two most common forms of torture appear to be the *Kittee* (in Teloogoo called *Cheerata,*) and the *Anundal,* which in the same language is called *Cingeri.*

"The *Kittee* corresponds with the thumb screw of the European torturer. It is a wooden instrument somewhat like a lemon-squeezer, between the plates of which the hands, the thighs, (in women also the breasts,) the ears, and other more sensitive parts of the body are squeezed to the last point of endurance, often fainting, and even to permanent disablement. In many places the *kittee* has been superseded by the more simple plan of violently compressing the hands under a flat board, on which a heavy pressure is laid, sometimes even by the peons standing upon it; or of compelling the sufferer to interlace his fingers, and delivering him over to the iron gripe of the peons (or policemen,) who sometimes rub their hands with sand, in order to give them a firmer gripe. In other cases the fingers are bent back until the pain becomes unendurable.

"The *anundal* is a more purely Eastern torture. It consists in tying the victim in a stooping or otherwise painful and unnatural position, generally with the head forcibly bent down to the feet, by a rope or cloth passed round the neck and under the toes. The posture, however, is varied at the caprice of the executioner. Sometimes the arms and legs are curiously interlaced, and the frame, thus violently distorted, is kept bound up for hours, in a condition little short of dislocation. Sometimes a heavy stone is laid upon the back, while thus bent; and it often happens that the peons amuse themselves by sitting astride upon the unhappy sufferer who is undergoing anundal. More than one of the witnesses depose to the infliction of this torture under the fierce Indian sun, upon a number of defaulters placed together in rows, for two, three, four, and even six hours; and this in the immediate vicinity of the cutcherry, or revenue office, and in the presence of the tahsidar, or native collector, and of the assembled villagers.

"These tortures are often used simultaneously, the kittee being applied to a man's hands, ears, or thighs, while he is actually undergoing anundal.

"Flogging in various forms is also one of the ordinary instruments for the collection of revenue," &c. &c.

And all this is tolerated by a nation which thinks there is no barbarism equal to the mild and humane system of African slavery, as it exists in the United States! Well may she be required to pull the beam out of her own eye, before she complains of the mote that is in ours.

Birth Extraordinary.—The Camden, Ark., Herald, contains the following:

A few days since, a negro woman belonging to Col. John Dockery, the worthy President of our railroad, was delivered of four children at one birth—three girls and one boy; their average weight is seven pounds each. When last heard from, the mother and her little darkies were doing well. The Colonel has named the children after his favorite enterprise, Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, giving the girls the names of the three rivers and calling the boy Railroad! The woman and her husband were both at work on the railroad during the past year. This occurrence is regarded as a favorable omen of our road, and it is thought that the stock of the company ought to command a premium, and that upon this *nigger basis* they will be able to negotiate a loan. Hurrah! for the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad!

Planters in other States, who wish to add to the number of their slaves without paying the present extraordinary high prices for them, would do well to emigrate to Arkansas and set their hands to work on the railroad.

A petition has been presented to the New York Legislature asking that a law be passed making every alternate year a "leap year." The petition sets forth that for the past few weeks of the new year many more marriages have taken place and much more courting been going forward; and they believe that leap year is a useful and beneficial institution, calculated to do much for "woman's rights."

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, 4th inst., by Rev. M. N. Taylor, Mr. EVAN JOHNSON, of Bladen, to Miss ALICE H. WILSON.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on Monday evening last, the 10th inst., Mrs. FLORA ANN LEITCH, aged 25 years, wife of Mr. John Leitch, and daughter of Daniel and Jane McPhaul, all of Robeson.

Argus please copy.

On the 4th inst., in Greenwood, Jackson, Florida, JOSEPH T. HUNTER, Esq., late of Raleigh, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. March 12, Str Fanny with passengers, and goods for Womack & Johnson, P P Johnson, Dr. J F Foulkes, E W Willkings & Co, F H Fries, Stedman & Horne, E J Hale & Son, L Crowl, J T Robeson, H L Brantly.

McLaurin's Line. March 12, Str Southerner, with goods for sundry persons.

Banks's Line, March 11, Str. J R Grist, with goods for sundry persons.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Thursday evening last, the 28th Feb'y, his Pocket Book, containing one Note on Sam'l A. Phillips, and signed by Dan'l Clark as security, for $457, date somewhere between the 1st and 5th Nov. 1855, and payable three months after date, with a credit on said Note of $207, Feb'y 1, 1856.

The said Pocket Book contained many accounts, with some few Notes not recollected. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the lost Notes, and the makers also from paying to any one except myself. ALEXANDER McKETMAN.

March 1, 1856. 83-3t

Cumberland County. Sworn to before me JOHN P. LEONARD, J. P.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SEABOARD ROAD.

Further Particulars.

The principal facts connected with the terrible accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, as published by us yesterday were correct. During the day yesterday we had an interview with Messrs. Chalkley and Vaden, route agents between this city and Weldon, and Mr. David Lunsford, baggage master on the Petersburg Railroad, who have placed us in possession of additional particulars.

The accident occurred at the tressle bridge, about one mile this side of Margarettsville, in the county of Northampton, N. C. Fortunately the train consisted only of the engine, tender, Express, Baggage, and Mail car, and one passenger coach. Had there been the usual number of passengers, which frequently number seventy-five or a hundred, the loss of life would have been alarming. The new and powerful locomotive, driven by Mr. Wm. Weymouth, rushed through the frail timbers first dragging the remainder of the train after it. The mail car was broken in twain, but the latter portion fell directly on top of the former, and the passenger coach was piled up on all the rest. The tresseling at this point is only about eighteen or twenty feet in height.

Capt. Kilkelly, Messenger, for the Adams Express Company, Wm. H. Daughtrey, Mail Agent, Octavius Cocke, Assistant Mail Agent, and Charles Carey, newspaper vender, were all together in the mail car, and unfortunately, were doomed to die a most horrible death by being burnt alive.

Capt. George C. Bourdette, the Conductor, Dr. Williamson and lady, formerly of Weldon, Mr. H. Woodis Niemeyer of Portsmouth, and others, were in the passenger coach, and were all seriously injured, though, it is hoped, not fatally.

Mr. Friedland, the baggage master, two train hands, and the fireman, were all who escaped entirely uninjured.

Mr. Friedland, states that the mail car took fire first, and so rapidly did the flames progress, that in less than twenty-five minutes, the entire train was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. Mr. F. says he distinctly heard and recognized the voice of Mr. Daughtrey, the Mail Agent, also of young Octavius Cocke, who pleaded most piteously to be released from their horrible situations. There was no axe at hand to cut them loose, nor could a bucket be obtained to throw water into the burning car, so he used his hat, and poured in the water until the flames became so intense, he was compelled to desist. He says the cries of the victims were indescribable, and the recollection of them can never be effaced from his memory. He thinks it probable that Capt. Kilkelly and young Charles Carey, were severely stunned, or killed outright, by the terrible plunge of the car, as he heard nothing from either of them.

A negro woman is said to be missing and the presumption is she was entirely consumed.

Mr. Wm. Weymouth, the engineer, had both legs badly crushed, and it is feared amputation will be necessary, even though his life should be saved.

Dr. Williamson and lady, formerly of Weldon, and not fatally injured, though the Dr. has received a frightful wound across the face just under the nose.

Capt. Bourdette, the Conductor, had his head badly bruised, and several ribs were broken.

Mr. John B. Everett, of Nashville, Tenn., escaped with some few bruises.

Mr. W. E. Edwards, of Goldsboro, N. C., was severely bruised, and lost two trunks of gold watches and jewelry, which were so damaged by the fire as to be uttterly valueless.

Miss Rowe, of Norfolk, was en route for Goldsboro, N. C., and received severe injuires internally.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Mr. Wm. E. Rice, of Nicholas county, Ky., whow as a passenger on the unfortunate train, came up on the Petersburg road yesterday and is now stopping in this city. He called at our office last evening, and gave us some additional information. He says the cars were running at the rate of about twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, and he thinks there were about twenty persons in the passenger coach. The first intimation he had of the accident, was a loud crash, and the next instant he was prostrate on his back, and every other passenger in the coach heaped upon him. As soon as he could extricate himself, he proceeded to release the ladies from the wreck, (there being but three,) and then took young Niemeyer, and conveyed him to a place of safety. He says Mr. N. is very seriously injured.—Mr. Rice says Dr. Williamsons's face is frightfully cut and bruised. He thinks at least forty-five minutes elapsed before the entire train was consumed.

Young Octavius Cocke was cut from the mail car, and taken out alive, but died in fifteen minutes after he was released. His feet and legs were badly burned.

W. H. Daughtrey, the mail agent, had one arm burned entirely off up to the elbow, and was dreadfully blackened and scorched in other portions of his body.

Young Charles Cary, the book agent, was also badly burnt, and entirely dead when taken from the car.

Capt. Kilkelly, Messenger for the Adams Express Company, was burnt to a crisp—his heart and some few bones being all that was recovered. These were placed in a coffin, and sent to Goldsborough, N. C., where an affectionate wife and four interesting children survive the ill-fated father.

Mr. Daughtrey leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Norfolk.

Young Cocke lost several relatives in Portsmouth last summer by the epidemic, and has a brother in this city, in the employment of Mr. Robert Patterson, who is deeply distressed at the terrible and untimely death that has befallen his brother.

Miss Rowe had several hundred dollars about her which was lost, and along with every particle of her clothing, save that she wore, consumed.

Mr. Everett, of Nashville, also lost several hundred dollars in money.

The Adams Express Company had very valuable freight on the train. Several cases of watches and jewelry, and several thousand dollars in newly engraved notes for one of the Wilmington Banks. These, however, had never been signed, and the loss will be trifling.

The Cause of the Accident.—All attribute the accident to the unsoundness of the tressle bridge, the wood in many portions being much decayed. Mr. Rice says a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Margarettsville stated, at the scene of the disaster on Monday, that fears relative to the safety of the bridge had been entertained for twelve months past.

The wounded are all expected to recover.

Among the slightly injured were Wm. E. Edwards, of Greensborough, N. C. and David W. Elliott, of Guilford county, N. C.

Mr. Kilkelly was originally a printer, having served his apprenticeship in the Standard office, Raleigh.

Miss Emily E. Rowe, of Norfolk, who lost all her jewelry, clothing, and several hundred dollars in money, was promptly presented by the President of the Road with a check for the full amount of her loss.

A letter to the Richmond Dispatch says,—

Mr. Daughtrey was so nearly consumed, that he was only identified by his watch, which, strange to say, was wholly uninjured, and running. Mr. D. leaves a wife and six children in Norfolk.

Mr. Kilkelly was in the mail car and was so burnt that nothing was found of him but a few charred bones. The amount of express matter was unusally large, some six or seven tons, every portion of which was burnt to ashes. Mr. Kilkelly resided in Goldsboro', N. C., where he leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his untimely end.

Among the packages in charge of the Express Company, was a box containing unsigned bank notes for the Bank of Wilmington (N. C.) These were scattered around in the greatest profusion; and it will be well for merchants to look sharp, or they may take some of them as genuine. As most of them were either much burned or charred, they can be easily recognized. All we saw were of the denomination of V. and X.

The bridge or tressle work having been set on fire, shared the fate of the unfortunate train, and was totally destroyed. The Company having no engines or cars at the Weldon terminus of their road, they were unable to transport their passengers up to the point of the disaster. In this dilemma, Mr. C. O. Sanford, Superintendent of the Petersburg Railroad Company, sent unsolicited, a locomotive and train of cars to their assistance, with the request that they should keep them until their road is again in running order.

The Norfolk Argus says that foul play is suspected with regard to the breaking of the tressle work, a train of 40 heavily laden freight cars having passed over it on Saturday in safety.

The Dificulty with Denmark.—The National Intelligencer thus closes a long article on "the Danish Sound Dues," and the difficulties growing out of the notice by this government that they will no longer be paid by U. S. vessels:

"If we are correctly informed as to the assessment and the bases on which Denmark proposes to raise her revenues under the scheme of capitalization, it would seem quite evident that she has at least taken care of "her own interests" as implicated in this question; and our Government, in rejecting the compromise thus tendered, accompanied as it was with the entanglements of the "balance of power in Europe," under whose shield Denmark wishes to place these exactions, pursued the true policy of the country by avoiding any such "dangerous complicity," as Mr. Marcy terms it. The offer of the United States to "share liberally in compensating Denmark" for her expenditures at Elsinore in the interest of commerce ought, as it seems to us, to satisfy any reasonable demand which she can urge upon our own country or the countries of Europe; and, if all combine to pay a "fair equivalent" for the advantages derived by their commerce from the outlays of Denmark, it should be accepted by her without further delay or protest, and, instead of making the antiquity of her exaction the plea for its continuance, should rather acknowledge the equity of those Governments which are willing to meet all her just claims in the future without seeking any indemnity for the past."

Diplomatic Difficulty.—Information was received by the last steamer from Europe, of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister Resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent says:

"The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spear, who after seven months close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or counsel, was tried on the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and senteuced to ten years' labor in irons in the trenches at Therisienstadt, in Bohemia. Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spear, and informed Count Buol, in his note that unless he received an affirmative reply within four weeks, he should at the expiration of that time, withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this."—*Washington Star.*

American Diplomacy.—The New York Tribune, which has shown itself neither well disposed to do justice to Secretary Marcy, nor to the American side of the controversy with Great Britain, makes an acknowledgement to the superior skill and ability with which our side of the controversy is managed. It says.

"There is also a very marked difference in the tone of the communications of the two parties. Throughout all of Mr. Marcy's letters, there is not an expression nor a sentiment disrespectful, in the least degree, to the British Government. His remonstrances are eminently courteous and considerate, and he evinces throughout the most entire reliance upon the good faith and open dealing of the British Ministry. Lord Clarendon's letters abound in expressions of the most offensive character. Instead of confining the discussion to the points involved, he resorts to recrimination, and charges the American Government with having resorted to unusual and unjustifiable modes of obtaining evidence; with seeking to excite public clamor against Great Britain, and with having permitted Irish enlistments to go on in this country against Great Britain with entire impunity. In his letter of November 16, indeed, he charges Mr. Marcy with dereliction in his official duty, for not having notified Mr. Crampton that these proceedings would be unlawful,—before he had any reason whatever to suppose that they were in progress. It is difficult to explain the evident irritation and the very undignified temper in which Lord Clarendon's letters were written, with his acknowledged diplomatic ability, and the ordinary proprieties of such a correspondence."

Horse-Shoes by Machinery.—An improved machine for making horse-shoes has been invented by Mr. Robert Griffiths, of Alleghany, Penn. The iron bar of which the shoes are made is fed red hot into the machine, and formed upon dies, wedged and punched at one continuous operation. One machine will make ten of these shoes, with ease, per minute, and they require very little to be done to them afterwards to fit them for use. The shoes are also well formed, and exhibit no straining of the fibre of the metal.

Boston Courier.

The annual value of poultry in the United States is estimated at $20,000,000. The city of New York expends yearly $1,500,000 in the purchase of eggs alone.

A Queer Census Return.—The census statistics of one particular village in Iowa, are droll enough, if the word of the wag who made them up can be relied upon. Returns as follows: Irish, 175; Amsterdam Dutch, 109; *other* dam Dutch, 200; Whites, 007;—total population 491. This was the very last census taken.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, March 12.

The Arabia arrived here last night. She left Liverpool on Saturday, March 1st.

The peace Conference was progressing favorably at Paris.

She brings no tidings of the long missing steamer Pacific.

A despatch was received by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., agents of the Collins line at Liverpool, dated Glasgow, Feb'y 17th, which says the steamer Edinburgh from New York, passed on the 7th of February, large quantities of broken ice. Saw upon it a quantity of broken cabin furniture, five ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladies work box, and other articles, such as are commonly used in the cabin of a first class steamer. The Edinburgh was then five days out, in latitude 40° 36'; longitude 15° 50'. This in all probability was a portion of the wreck of the Pacific.

The Arabia encountered no ice.

Insurance had been made on the cargo of the Pacific, at £26 5s. free of average.

The Peace Conference at Paris has held three meetings, but nothing of the proceedings is suffered to transpire.

An Armistice to end in March, but not affecting the existing blockade, is announced.

Rumors both favorable and unfavorable abound. The general impression is that matters thus far progress favorably. It is reported that Russia concedes required limitation, but will not abandon her Protectorate over the Greek Christians.

The opinion increases, that immediately after peace is signed, a general European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power.

France and Austria are said to favor the idea, but England objects. The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria, it is stated, begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league between France, Austria and Prussia is surmised as not an improbable incident of the future.

The London Morning Advertiser has a despatch to the effect that it is not improbable that the result of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause an immediate breaking up of the Conference. A very grave hitch had already occurred. Though the fifth point is last it was agreed to take it up first, and accordingly at the second meeting it was submitted for consideration. Orloff and Brunow objected, and proposed to refer it to a Congress of all the crowned heads of Europe, pledging themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision might be reached. This unexpected course produced consternation at Paris, causing a fall of the French funds. It also surprised and alarmed the British Government.

Lord Cowley was expected at London to take instructions from the Government on the subject. The London Times notices rumors to the same effect, which caused a fall in the English funds of one per cent., but a rally ensued, the rumors remaining unconfirmed.

The excitement respecting American difficulties seems totally extinct.

The Mayor of London gave a banquet to Mr. Buchanan, but the latter was summoned to dine with the Queen, and could not attend.

Russia, the Allies and Sweden, continue to make active preparations for the war.

Late and alarming rumors had been spread, that Russia will start objections which will cause the Conference to break up. These are regarded, however, as a mere stock jobbing *ruse*.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 66,000 bales. Exporters took 300, and speculators 13,000. The market closed quiet.

Breadstuffs considerably declined and closed dull. Flour declined 1½d. Canal Flour 34s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s. a 37s. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

Consols 91¼ a 91¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

Late and Interesting News from California, Oregon, and Central America.—Terrible Earthquake in Japan.—The City of Jeddo destroyed and Thirty Thousand Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

The Steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, whence she sailed March 5th, has arrived.

She brings San Francisco advices to the 20th ult.

The San Francisco markets show a slight advance in the leading articles of produce.

The mining intelligence is highly encouraging. The mines were yielding largely.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco and throughout the State, on the 5th of February. No great damage was done.

Much indignation is felt in California respecting the appointment of McDuffie, a professional gambler, to the post of U. S. Marshal for the Northern District. It is supposed that the President has been imposed upon. Petitions have been circulated, and signed by many influential citizens, for McDuffie's removal.

Oregon and Washington territories are still troubled by Indian hostilities, and numerous volunteer companies are in progress of formation, to take the field against them.

The question of organizing a State government for Oregon will be voted upon by the people, at a special election in April.

The news from Central America is important. Walker has seized all the boats of the Nicaragua Transit Company, annulled their charter and granted one to another company.

It is said that the Government of Costa Rica refused to receive Schleisenger, the Nicaragua minister, opposed to the foreign party, in Nicaragua.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim in Central America.

The schooner Page arrived at San Francisco from Japan, reports that the city of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of Nov. A hundred thousand houses were swallowed up, and thirty thousand lives lost.

Affairs in Kansas.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican telegraphs that the Free State Legislature organized at Topeka on the 4th. Governor Robinson's message was mostly devoted to a review of the Kansas history. He says he understood that the Deputy Marshal was privately instructed to arrest members of the Legislature and State officers for treason. If so, let no resistance be offered and not a finger raised against the Federal authority till no hope be left but revolution. He calls for military organization against the scalping-knife on the west and the revolver on the east.

The Independence correspondence states that the Free State Legislature adjourned to Lawrence, and was in session there on Saturday last. Governor Shannon had gone there to ascertain what was being done. Violence was apprehended, though there was but little excitement on the border.

The House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 23d of February, passed by a large majority, a bill setting apart the proceeds of the tax upon free negroes as a fund to be applied to their removal to Liberia, or other places beyond the limits of the United States.

RECOLLECTIONS OF S. S. PRENTISS.

In the course of a long letter from Mr. Wise, published in the lately issued Memoir of Mr. Prentiss, the following incidents are related:

Soon afterwards he came. I saw him; that was enough to show me that he was a singularly marked man. His eye was deep in his head—large, clear, full of animation and of hidden fires. It had a look deeper than its set; when looked *into*, it returned a glance, which, like that of Lara, "dared you to forget." But there was a buoyancy in his presence, which seemed as if it would leap from battle to play, from play to battle; and a *goodness*, which said to me at least, "Let's you and I be friends!" Spirit responded to spirit at the first sight without a word. I thought of this our instant liking for each other—though we were both prepared for it—when I afterwards heard Daniel Webster tell the anecdote of a transcendental sudden love between two German strangers: "Sir, a sudden passion seizes me!" But between your brother and myself it was true and approved by time and trial. His head I saw was two stories high, with a large attie on top, above which was his bump of comparison and veneration. Of the latter he had a vast deal. He actually admired, and reverenced often, gifts and genius far inferior to his own. My habits were not like his, and at first we were not thrown much with each other in social contact. He was, at that time, excessively convivial. The moment he arrived, a set of roisterers challenged him at once to a continued round of revelry, and I said to myself and others: "This Mississippi wonder will cease, if he does not take heed!" Word, his colleague, was a modest and amiable, and very sensible man, who without reserve acknowledged his superiority. When I spoke to Word about the need of study and preparation on Prentiss' part for the approaching debate, his eye twinkled with mirth. "Let him alone! Never do you mind! Wait and hear him!" That was all the return I got for my apprehension. Well, I did wait to see; it was all that I was allowed to do. The day at length arrived. Prentiss' turn came. He threw himself on the arena at a single bound, but not in the least like a harlequin. He stepped, no stranger, on the boards of high debate—he "raised the eye to heaven and trod with giant steps." Never did I see the "gaudia certaminis" so beam and shine and glow from mortal face. I never shall forget the feelings he inspired, and the triumph he won. But there's the speech, or at least a fragment of it, surviving him. There's the figure of the *star* and the *stripe*; go read it—read it now that his eye is dim and his muscles cease to move the action to the word; then imagine what it was as his tongue spoke it, his eye looked it, his hand gesticulated its thoughts!

He at once, after this first effort, ascended to his pinnacle of place in the House of Representatives. The contested election was sent back to the people. On the eve of their departing for Mississippi, the Whigs gave a public dinner to Prentiss and Word. It was as elite an assembly as I ever saw gathered in the Metropolis. The Hon. Hugh L. White, the Cato of the country, presided; and Clay was there, and Webster, and their peers from both houses of Congress, and the most select of visitors and the populace. Prentiss, that night, was reserved both in sentiment and style. He assumed that he was yet to "win his spurs," and would not dare, or deign to talk of deeds, until he had returned from the crusade of the canvass, a knight of the Holy War for popular and State Rights against the worse than Turk of party.

But that night of speeches I shall never forget, because it sealed my intimacy with your brother. Many members spoke when toasted, and many toasted to draw out speeches. Clay utterly failed to charm the assembly; his wings seemed to be wet, and they flapped and floundered in the dust. Webster rose, and yawned, and gaped a bad apology for not trying to entertain us. After awhile he was called on again, and he responded to the call by punning on the names of senators from Mississippi. That State, he said, had sent a *Walker*, then a *Trotter*, and next she was likely to go off in a *Gallop*-ing consumption. He sipped his toast and down he sat again to the disappointment of everybody. The scene was dull, it began to grow late, and Judge White called me to his place of presiding and retired. Two or three score guests remained until past twelve, and at about one o'clock some one—Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., I think—rose and said that the speeches of the occasion had been execrable, that no one had tried to touch a chord of feeling, or to draw a cork even of wit. He upbraided Webster, especially, with failing to attempt to speak with effect; and, as a Southern man, appealed to him, Webster, a Northern man, to touch the theme of the Union. Clapping of hands commenced; Webster! Webster! The Union! The Union! Webster! The Union! He rose and commenced in strains of solemn earnestness. As he went on, he warmed: he grew taller; his large ox-eyes expanded; his complexion grew darker; his heavy arm and hand worked like a tilt-hammer of Vulcan, beating out thoughts for the gods. He rose to the *Empyrean*, and yet seemed low down to us, because his thoughts were so large, that though high enough, if small, to be out of sight, they compassed us all about with their mighty shadows, and the very cloads of them were luminous with aurora-like light. He brought forty men to their feet, their hands resting on the dining table; their eyes gazing at him, and their lips parted, as if they were panting for breath. By and by he came to point the speech with its moral, and exclaimed: "And you, Southern brethren! shall *my* children be aliens to *your* children? shall *your* children be aliens to *my* children?" This he said so touchingly, so appealingly to the heart, so generously tendering love and confidence, that—heavens! what a burst of feeling! The great tears rolled down many a manly cheek, and ——— ———, of Georgia, exclaimed;—"*There now! didn't I know it? but my people wouldn't believe this! I'll tell them as soon as I go home!*" In the midst of the excitement, ——— ———, of Ky., in a perfect frenzy, seized an empty champagne bottle, and crying out "Reform or Revolution! Liberty or Death!" threw it at Webster's head, which he would, doubtless, have hit but for my jarring his arm by catching at it as he threw. What a magnificent structure he would have destroyed, had he hit it! Thus ended the last act of that night, and your brother went to my room and lodged until morning.

* * * * * * *

His kindness to a little body-servant, named Burr, who attended him at Washington, used to attract and amuse me. He gave Burr his own selection of wardrobe, and the boy dressed himself like a Merry Andrew—and a plenty of pocket-money, and he did nothing but play at marbles, whilst his master had to wait on himself. When on a visit to Portland, his native place, in the summer of 1837, he offered Burr his freedom, and tried hard to persuade him to remain North, but the boy would not leave him. While at Portland, he told his master one day, that a gentleman in black had asked him whether "he wouldn't like to be free?" "Yes," Burr replied, he "liked it very much." "But," said the man in black, "do you think yourself free now?" "If I aint, what am I?" "Why, wouldn't you like to work, and have all your earnings to yourself?" "No!" "Why?" "Because I don't like to work. I plays, and Mr. Prentiss finds all the money." "What, then, did he say, Burr?" "Why, he said, sir, 'don't doubt you must be a natural fool!' Not so big a fool, though, as he thought."

Col. Balie Peyton tells this:

His self-possession and disinterestedness are strikingly shown by an anecdote, which I have often heard, of his second duel with Gen. Foote; and it is so illustrative of the man, that all who knew him will agree that if the incident did not occur, it is in perfect keeping with his character. The meeting took place on the right bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, and at the first fire Mr. Prentiss' pistol snapped, while Gen. Foote missed, shooting over him. This increased the eagerness of the large crowd assembled to witness the affair, to such a degree that they pressed up on each side of the line, until there was left quite a narrow space, scarcely room enough for the passage of the balls. After the parties had resumed their positions, pistol in hand and triggers set, awaiting the word for a second fire, everything being as still as death, Mr. Prentiss observed a little boy, who, anxious to witness "*the fun*" was climbing a sapling in his rear, and said to him: "My son, you had better take care; Gen. Foote is shooting rather wild." The good humored tone in which the remark was made, the solicitude it implied for the safety of the child, the coolness and forgetfulness of self in a situation so trying, elicited a round of applause, which made the forest ring.

His chivalric spirit adapted itself to the times and country in which his lot was cast, not as a matter of choice, but from necessity. Public opinion had established the wager of battle as the only mode of settling points of honor, which no man could decline, and maintain his position and usefulness in society. Mr. P. and Gen. Foote met and fought, as did Saladin and the Knight of the Leopard, by the Diamond of the Desert on the shores of the Dead Sea, without retaining the slightest feeling of personal malice. Foote supported Prentiss in his election for Congress, and Mr. P. ever spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Foote.

NEW YORK, March 11.

At a meeting of the old line Whig General Committee of this city last evening a series of resolutions defining their position was reported, and, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted. They declare that the Whig party still recognise as the basis of their organization the principles enunciated by our greatest statesmen, and acted upon for a series of years by the Whigs throughout the Union; repudiate the action of the Whig delegates at the last State convention in fasing with the Republicans; enumerate the well-known doctrines of the old Whig creed; proclaim that they "are and have been utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and withhold all sympathy from those who are instrumental in annulling that great compromise, so closely identified with the name of Henry Clay, which was designed and calculated not only to allay the jealousies of discordant sections of our country, but effectually to restore peace and tranquility to our agitated Republic; and regarding as we do those outside issues which have recently sprung up among us as involving no great national principles, as limited and contracted in their operation or sectional in their character, as calculated to engender heart-burnings and bitter recrimination among American citizens, and to arouse most unnatural antipathies which all should deprecate, therefore resolved that we disclaim all connexion with or allegiance to any other political organization, believing that they will prove to be as pernicious in their influence as ephemeral in their duration." These resolutions are warmly endorsed by all true Whigs; but they scarcely come up to the expectations of those who linger in the fold, yet entertain Know-Nothing proclivities.

FROM THE YANKEE BLADE.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ANNIE LAURIE.

We give below the words of 'Annie Laurie,' now the most popular Ballad in the British Camp. It was sung by the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the night prior to the attack on the Great Redan. A correspondent, who was present on the occasion, writes:

"Hundreds of voices, in the most exact time and harmony, sang together—

'And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me doune and dee.'

The effect was extraordinary, at least I felt it so. I never heard any chorus in an oratorio rendered with greater solemnity. The heart of each singer was evidently far over the sea. It was more like a psalm than a ballad; for at such a time, on the eve of a great battle, a soldier thinks only of his love and his God."

ANNIE LAURIE.

Maxwelton braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true.
Gie'd me her promise true,
Which ne'er forgot will be;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.
Her brow is like the snaw drift—
Her throat is like the swan—
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on—
That e'er the sun shone on;
And dark blue is her e'e;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.
Like dew on the gowan lying,
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet;
And like winds in summer sighing
Her voice is low and sweet;
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's e' the warld to me;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

Mr. Crampton.—The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday says,

"We learn from an authentic source at Washington, that Mr. Crampton forwarded to London last week despatches containing the information which Lord Palmerston said he was waiting to receive, before laying before parliament the documents relative to the recruiting business. Mr. Crampton sends evidence of a rebutting character, but altogether too weak to shake the proofs of his complicity in the matter; and it is thought that no doubts will remain even after the publication of this evidence, that the enlistments were carried on in this country, under the sanction of the British government with as much zeal as ever, after the formal instructions of the country, and the English ministry will find it exceedingly difficult to sustain their conduct before the world.

Man Shot.—Thomas Sparks, recently of North Carolina was shot at Ladson's road on the South Carolina Railroad, Tuesday evening, and died in a few minutes. The deed was perpetrated by one Myer Ball, and originated about a dog.

Jno. V. Dobbin Esq., of Fayetteville, has been appointed Purser in the U. S. Navy.

WHIG MEETING AT KENANSVILLE,

ON MONDAY or TUESDAY of the ensuing Superior Court week. Several addresses may be expected. All true Whigs of Duplin are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend.

A HENRY CLAY WHIG.

A Good Work.—We invite the attention of our citizens to the first quarterly Report of Rev. James Cain, Colporteur of the American Tract Society for this town and county. To visit the poor and destitute families, and converse with the outcasts of society on religious subjects, is a good work, and we know of no man more competent to to this than Mr. Cain. The good effect of his labors are already seen and felt in our Community, and we hope and believe our good citizens will aid him in his noble labors to the extent of their ability. Those who enjoy privileges and advantages of education, &c., should not forget the less favored portion of our citizens.

North Carolinian

COLPORTEUR'S REPORT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In making my first Quarterly Report, owing to my inexperience in the work, and the unusual severity of the weather, I have not very many facts from which to form an interesting statement.

I commenced my work with fear and trembling, but at the same time, with a reliance upon God's grace to make my efforts result in good. Since the 10th of December, I have visited 303 families, prayed or conversed with 293 on the subject of personal religion, and found 82 families habitually neglecting the worship of God. Some of them have been to Church once in twelve months, and others from five to twenty years; and they all live in one or one and a half miles of Churches where there are services every Sabbath. I found 24 families destitute of the Bible, 66 destitute of all religious books except the Bible. These families I have furnished with books and tracts, and I hope with the blessings of God, they may accomplish much good. I have addressed three public meetings; and have sold books to the amount of $77.74. I have distributed gratuously, books and tracts to the amount of $35.80 making in all $113.54 which have been circulated in printed religious tracts, amounting in all to some 30,000 pages. My labors have been principally about Fayetteville, with the exception of two of the Cotton Factory Villages. By the assistance of others, I have established 10 Sunday Schools numbering 150 pupils. I have visited one of the Schools since they were opened, and found about one hundred persons, including Teachers, engaged therein.

There has been a donation of $25 to the Society by one gentleman, who also presented the humble Colporteur with the same amount, which was thankfully received, for "a friend in need is a friend indeed." There have been two other donations to the Society, one of $5 and one of $2, making in all given to the Society, $32.

I know there is a great work to be done in this community; and I believe the people are willing it should be done. I have been treated with respect and kindness wherever I have been; and there is an undoubted awakening of interest in the community on the subject. The books, and especially the tracts, are received with anxiety by the poor; and my heart has been made glad by a knowledge of the fact, that tears, some for sorrow and some for joy, have been shed while reading them.

The work is blessed of God and must succeed

JAMES CAIN,
Colporteur for Cumberland County

Fayetteville, March 15, 1856.

We understand that a free negro named Lomax, living in the north-western part of this town, murdered his son on Thursday night last.

Lomax has been arrested and confined in jail. We have received no other particulars in relation to the affair.—*North Carolinian.*

Terrible Mistake.—Dr. Wm. P. Richardson, of New Kent county, (Va.) charges the vaccine agent of the State of Virginia with having furnished "*genuine* vaccine matter" to him, in consequence of which *eighty persons* who had been vaccinated in that county with it are now sick with the small pox, and some of the cases very critical.

HOUSE AND LOT IN PITTSBORO' FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY 20th March, (being Superior Court week,) I will offer for sale at Auction, at the Court House in Pittsborough, my House and Lot, situated about 100 yards west of the Court House, adjoining the Methodist Church Lot and opposite the Tavern formerly kept by Mrs. Poe.

Terms, 6 months' credit.

D. J. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 3. 85*3m

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 12.

Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Hentz; The Attache in Madrid; Memoir of S. S. Prentiss; Tolla, a Tale of Modern Rome; Sense and Sensibility, by Miss Austen; Catharine Volmar, by Reynolds; The Greek Romance of Heliodorus &c., translated by Rev. Rowland Smith; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

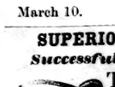
Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.

March 10. 85-2m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. Its Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal suspensors for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses
No. 32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a valuable tute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $7 Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1856.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The following, which we copy from the N. Y. Commercial, is doubtless the reflection of the sentiment of the Whig party in that great State. We rejoice that they have arrived at such conclusions, and hope soon to see the proper movements for carrying into effect their wise and patriotic purpose:—

"In the present condition of parties it is scarcely probable that the national Whigs (though far more numerous in all the States than many suppose) will present a distinct Presidential nomination. But it is not to be doubted that they will assemble in due time and adopt judicious measures for preserving the organization of the Whig party, that it may be prepared to resume its mission when the ephemeral factions of the day have been dissolved,—an event which must speedily follow the canvass of 1856. The Whigs of New York and of other States will come together and survey the whole ground; they will compare views in respect to the Presidency, and choose the alternative which reason and patriotism may enjoin in the present distracted state of the country. We feel assured that they will be animated by high and disinterested considerations; that they will take a bold and independent position, uninfluenced by the allurements of power or the ravings of fanaticism; while at the same time they will once more enunciate the principles and declare the motives by which they are willing to abide the ultimate judgment of the country and posterity.

"Under no conceivable circumstances will they affiliate with a party which exists only by fomenting sectional strife, and which seems to have no politics, no practical aims, no measures, except to keep the Northern and the Southern states in a never-ending, fruitless contention on the subject of negro slavery. * * * * In fixing their course, the national Whigs will look forward to the end of this fruitless warfare between the sections, and will seek to hasten the return of that concord among the states which constitutes at once the vital principle and the highest object of their union.

"If we assume that there is to be no regular Whig candidate in the field, it must follow, we conceive, that the main body of the National Whigs will give their support to Millard Fillmore, as the only alternative consistent with principles and duty. They will support him on high national grounds, not as partizans, but as patriots; not because of, but notwithstanding, his nomination by the American party. They will be governed by their own views, without adopting the Know Nothing cause or enlisting under its flag. Many Whigs, who have not always concurred with Mr. Fillmore on subordinate questions, will sustain him now from a conviction that he is honest, patriotic and conservative, and that the Government will be safe in his hands. They know him to be sound on the great questions of public policy, which animated the Whig party in the days of its strength. They know him to be true to the Union and the peace of the Union; willing to sustain the just rights of both sections; not willing to encroach upon the rights of either.

"In his election all the great interests of the country will have the surest pledge for peace, moderation and stability. To him both North and South can look with confidence, to strengthen, and not to sever or weaken, the political ties which unite the country."

THE WHIG PARTY.—Our neighbor, the Argus, propounds several questions to those Whigs, extracts from whose letters we published on Thursday. It is not our purpose to answer those questions, however easily that might be done. But rather to suggest to the Argus, that in our opinion it is not promoting the interests of its new party by provoking a controversy with its old friends, nor by sneering at the proposal of a Whig meeting in Duplin county. The sympathies of the Whigs, generally, are with the American party, inasmuch as most of the latter were Whigs, and carried with them the best of their principles from the Whigs; and inasmuch, further, as their candidate for the Presidency is one whom the Whigs delight to honor. Let these facts suffice for the Argus. A controversy with the Whigs will not add to their force.

It has been suggested, that in the long article in the Argus in reply to one from the Carolinian, there are two allusions to the Observer, in certain italicised words. We do not so understand them. But are they so?

WHIGS STILL.—A postscript to a business letter from Montgomery County, says—

"Permit me, dear Sirs, to express my hearty concurrence in your course relative to the late aspect of political affairs. I am friendly to most of the doctrines of the American Platform, yet I am so much attached to those principles of the illustrious HENRY CLAY, that nothing can or shall intervene between me and my old cherished principles."

FOR GOVERNOR.—At a Fillmore and Donelson Ratification meeting in Wilmington, on Wednesday last, Geo. Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, was recommended as the American Candidate for Governor. Fifty delegates were appointed to the Convention at Greensborough.

A writer for the Argus names John H. Haughton, Esq. and the Greensborough Patriot mentions John A. Gilmer, Esq. for the office of Governor.

HARNETT COUNTY.—We learn from the Carolinian that the County Court of Harnett, last week, refused to lay a tax to repay the $2,000 paid by the Treasurer of Public Buildings to the Contractor. Things must remain in *statu quo* till the Superior Court decides the Mandamus cases. The tax laid for county purposes was 50 cents on the $100 value of real estate, and $1 30 on the poll.

Geo. W. Pegram, R. C. Belden, and John Green, Esquires, were elected Special Court for the ensuing year.

SEVERE WEATHER.—On Thursday night last we had a fall of sleet and snow, continuing from about 10 o'clock in the morning till after 10 at night. On Friday morning the ground was covered to the depth of about an inch. It would probably have been 3 or 4 inches deep but for its melting until after dark. At about 2 o'clock the snow flakes were larger than any we ever saw before. Friday was a beautiful day, and the untimely snow soon disappeared.

A PREDICTION.—WILL IT BE FULFILLED?—In the "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay," (page 518,) we find a letter from the Hon. EBENEZER PETTIGREW, of Tyrrell county, N. C. (since deceased,) condoling with Mr. Clay on his defeat in the election of 1844. We annex a paragraph or two from it, showing that in 1829, and subsequently up to the date of the letter in 1845, Mr. Pettigrew had made up his mind that this government would not endure longer than the year 1859. However people may differ from Mr. P. as to the causes which have brought about the present danger to the Republic, there will be found few to deny, that there *is* great and imminent danger; whilst many, even among the most eminent statesmen in the country, do despair of seeing more than one more Presidential election. God grant that they may be mistaken, and that there may be no fulfillment of their prophecies of evil.

The following are the extracts alluded to:—

E. PETTIGREW TO MR. CLAY.

"MAGNOLIA, Tyrrell Co., North Carolina, }
"January 1, 1845. }

"MY DEAR SIR:—The storm is over, and we the people of the United States are shipwrecked, and I fear too much damaged ever to be repaired.

"The result of the Presidential election was to me perfectly astounding, yet for weeks before it, I began to fear, as it is natural for me to look on the dark side of every subject, and I mentioned confidentially to some of my friends that I had apprehensions; consequently endeavored to prepare my mind for the evil day; that day which in my opinion is the beginning of the end of the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this rising country, if it did not begin in the year 1829, with the reign of Hickory the First.

"My dear sir, on you rested my only hope, to stay the downward tendency of this Government, and at the Court House of my county, in a few remarks I made to the people on the day of election, I entreated them to do their utmost, to stay that decline, for four years, and it might be that affairs would be put in such a train, that misrule would not get the ascendency in four years more, and though I felt every thing for the generations to come, yet I wished of all things to be gathered to my fathers before war, pestilence, and famine should overwhelm the land. We did well in the county in which I live, and I feel proud to know that the State of North Carolina is numbered among the Law and Order party, though differing with so many of its neighboring States."

"My dear sir, I must say that I feel very much for your disappointment in being prevented, by corruption, after more than forty years of devotion to your country's good, from doing to it the greatest service that could fall to the lot of any man. We all need deplore the circumstance as a national calamity; but from you, there is removed a great weight of responsibility, and you now rest under a perfect knowledge that you retire into private life with the highest honors that can fall to any man now living, the confidence, esteem, and love of hundreds of thousands of those of your fellow-citizens who know you best.

"N. B. I omitted to mention, that in 1829, I was unreserved in saying that I gave this United States Government thirty years to continue; which has been my unwavering opinion and declaration up to this time, and I fear my time will be found too long, and I further fear that God has given us up as unworthy of his care and protection, and to a hard heart and reprobate mind, at all events politically."

The perusal of this letter has revived some pleasant recollections of its writer. In 1835 he was a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a large majority over Dr. Hall, who had previously been invincible in that District. Mr. Pettigrew's own county (Tyrrell) elected a democrat to the Legislature, but gave Mr. Pettigrew, who was a thorough going Whig, a unanimous vote of its resident citizens. There were 3 votes cast against him, but they were ascertained to have been given by residents of other counties, who had improperly been allowed to vote in Tyrrell.

He served but one term in Congress, refusing to be re-elected. During that term he became intimate with Mr. Clay, and we well recollect their meeting during Mr. Clay's visit to this State in 1844. Mr. Pettigrew was one of the Committee selected from each Congressional District to escort him through the State; and accordingly, with the nine other members of the Committee, proceeded to Smithville, where Mr. Clay arrived in the boat from Charleston on the 10th of April. One of the first familiar faces which he recognised was that of Mr. Pettigrew, whom he accosted with "My dear old friend, what has brought *you* here?" "Nothing under heaven," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "but to do honor to Henry Clay." "Ah, gentlemen, you see he has been at Court!" said Mr. Clay, with a smile, and a warm grasp of the hand.

This was the first time we had ever seen Mr. Pettigrew, and during the following week spent in his company we learned to understand how he became so popular with his neighbors. He was a remarkably intelligent and agreeable "gentleman of the Old School."

We have many pleasant memories of that triumphal excursion, in which people in all parts of the State thronged to do honor to Mr. Clay, who, every body felt assured, would certainly be elected President.

Since that time, Mr. Clay himself and three of the Committee, the Hon. Richard Hines, its Chairman, the Hon. E. Pettigrew, and Col. Giles W Pearson, have departed this life.

THE UNION.—Our neighbor of the Argus was most intensely astonished, shocked, pained, &c. &c., last Summer, because the Observer said that the madness of the North was forcing the South to disunion or a sacrifice of its rights; that seeing no indication of returning reason at the North, we thought a separation inevitable. *Now*, however, our neighbor, (who is in want of Whig votes and knows the devotion of the Whigs to the Union,) has arrived at the same conclusion to which we had come then, and which so stirred its patriotic dissent. It says that "there must be concessions by men of the old parties or *the Union is eventually gone*." Then our neighbor was astonished that we did not think the American party was going to save the Union. Now it is astonished that we don't *help* the American party.

The object of the Argus was probably the same in both cases. It has not astonished us, but has given us concern lest a feeling, which nothing on our part has justified, exists on the part of our neighbor. "The world is wide enough for us both."

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $251,000 of North Carolina Coupon Bonds. Bids received until April 14th.

THE CURRENCY.—The Standard promises a reply to an article on this subject in the Observer of Monday last. In the meantime it disclaims any feeling of hostility to the Bank of Fayetteville, and admits all that we have contended for.

It "disapproves, on principle," says the Standard "of its small note policy; yet, we repeat, *let the question of its right to issue notes be tested*. If it have the power, let it continue to issue them, and then give to the other Banks the same privilege; but if it have not the power, let the issues cease."

That is all that is desired. If the Bank has violated its Charter, let *direct* means be taken to correct it. Do not attack it by a law, passed, nobody knows how, and which no one, not even its advocates, pretends to obey.

But listen to the Standard, further:—

"*We will take any quantity, for the present, of the Bank of Fayetteville small notes.*"

What! the defender of the "principle" of the law, and of its undiscoverable originators,—the organ of the Executive of the State, who is bound to see all the laws duly executed,—publicly avowing that he is ready to violate his own favorite law every hour of the day! We respectfully submit that in this the Standard cuts but a sorry figure. Far better that it unite with us in objecting to the passage of laws which every body means to violate, and which thus destroy the public reverence for the law. Better that it unite with us in calling for a repeal of the inconvenient, obnoxious, and illegitimate act.

CHIEF JUSTICE RUFFIN ON THE CURRENCY LAW.—A letter to the Lexington Flag, from Alamance county, says,—

"Happening to be in Graham the former part of this week, I stept into the court-house on Thursday morning and heard ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, the Chairman of the County Court, give to the Grand Jury their charge; a duty which I learn he performed at each term of the Court. During the course of the charge, he took occasion to call the attention of the Grand Jury to several sections of chap. 36 in the revised code, which he called *new law*. After reading the several sections carefully to the Jury, he told them it was their sworn duty to present all persons whom they should know to have passed or received any bills of what bank soever of a denomination less than three dollars. That if one of the Jurors themselves had passed or received such bills since the first day of January, he was not bound to present himself, for the law requires no man to accuse himself. He began to speak of the policy of the law, but checked himself, and told the Jury that it was law, and it was their duty to enforce it. The ones and twos, which the learned Judge styled "miserable trash passing in the place of good money," notwithstanding this violent onslaught, still held up their *heads*, and appeared to be the only currency of the country. The officers of the Court seemed not to be afraid of them and the lawyers stuffed them into their vest pockets as eagerly as if no currency law had crept into the new code. Suffice to say no presentments were made during the week."

BISHOP HUGHES AND THE SENIOR CLASS AT CHAPEL HILL.—The wag of the Milton Chronicle does not apprehend any danger to "the boys" from the proposed Sermon of the Romish Bishop at the next Commencement. "If he can make any impression on them," says the Chronicle, "he is smarter than we take him to be."

At a called Meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, held Saturday afternoon, 15th March 1856, B. Rose, Esq. was appointed Commissioner for Ward No. 3, in place of J. H. Cook, Esq., who declined serving.

BEAUFORT RAIL ROAD.—See the advertisement of the Commissioners for opening books of subscription to the Rail Road from Beaufort to this place.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—A meeting has been held at Wilmington, to aid persons who desire to go to Kansas to settle.

STUPENDOUS FORGERIES.—A member of the English Parliament named John Sadlier, lately committed suicide after having perpetrated forgeries and frauds to the amount, as is believed, of about five millions of dollars! His forgeries were distinguished by the most wonderful skill; but all his skill did not enable him to evade the penalty denounced by scripture, that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" for see the end in the following extract from the London Morning Advertiser:—

The act of self-destruction was, it is believed, precipitated by the circumstance of four of the holders of deeds relative to the purchase of one of the encunbered estates, who had advanced £10,000 to Mr. Sadlier, having, on Saturday last, gone over to Ireland with his solicitor, for the purpose of having the deed registered. Mr. Sadlier endeavored to frustrate the intention of the party, but failed. On the Continent, too, where his transactions were to an enormous extent, great alarm prevails. In a letter which he wrote before leaving Gloucester square for Hampstead Heath, where he put an end to his existence, he declares that, without the knowledge of any human being, unaided and unassisted, he committed the most diabolical crimes of which it was possible to be guilty; that these crimes must now be discovered; and as they would involve the ruin of hundreds of innocent families, he had preferred to die rather than witness the sufferings which they must endure.

The crime of suicide must have beeen contemplated by Mr. Sadlier for some time before he committed the act, for he purchased "Taylor on Poisoning," and had evidently read it through till he came to the chapter on the essential oil of bitter almonds, when he turned down the page as if he had made up his mind.

The frauds of Sir John Paul, Strahan & Bates, are not only much smaller in amount, but they are tame compared with his.

They denote a combination of criminality, boldness, ingenuity and tact, such as the world never before witnessed.

WHAT THEY THINK IN EUROPE.—People in Europe don't seem to understand our party designations. "Banks, Black Republican, of Massachusetts, elected Speaker," was the announcement of the result of the Congressional contest by United States newspapers. Over in Europe they took him, in consequence of this, to be a *negro!* And the "Independence Belge" in announcing the result to its readers says that "the new Speaker of the House is a black of Massachusetts, who belongs, *as his color sufficiently indicates*, to the extreme party of the abolitionists."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Messrs. Bigler, Seward and Brodhead advocated the purchase of 10,000 copies of Dr. Kane's Aretic expedition, a resolution to that effect being offered by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. The report reviews all the affairs of the Territory, and recognizes the legality of the Kansas Legislature. It recommends the carrying out the views of the President's special message, and giving notice of the Committee that they shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws.

Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the present troubles to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking a repeal of the Kansas Nebraska act; also for the re-organization of the territory on the free principle, and declaring the acts of the present legislature spurious and inoperative.

These reports were read by the Senators making them, and occupied the time of the Senate for three hours.

A motion was made to print the reports, when an exceedingly animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sumner, Douglas, Brown, Seward, Wade, Pugh, and others participated.

Mr. Sumner sustained the report of the minority, emphatically denying the charges contained in the report of the majority.

Mr. Douglas would be prepared to prove all the facts contained in the report, and justify the conclusions drawn from them. The Senator from Massachusetts could not deny them He would, however, take occasion at an early day to give his views at length.

Mr. Seward expressed himself as greatly gratified with the principles laid down in the minority report, and the signal ability with which it was drawn. He declared himself willing and ready to stand by and defend to the last all the facts as well as conclusions drawn from them.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

On Thursday, the resolution in regard to Dr. Kane's book was adopted.

Messrs. Brown and Mallory made speeches sustaining the views of the Administration on the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and the enlistment question. The latter insisted upon the dismissal of Crampton, and at the conclusion of his speech the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, a proposition to print 31,000 copies of the Committee's Report on Kansas produced a sharp personal debate between Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull, both of Illanois, involving the soundness of their respective political views. Messrs. Crittenden and Sumner were also involved in the discussion. The scene was very exciting. The language employed was extremely pointed and personal, such as has seldom been indulged in in the Senate. No personal quarrel is likely, however, to result from it.

Trumbull in a speech avowed himself a democrat. To this, Douglas replied that it would be news in Illinois: that he, Trumbull, was elected by abolitionists and know nothings, which were synonymous terms in Illinois. Mr. Crittenden was indignant at this remark, and avowed himself a know nothing. Trumbull denied indignantly that he was either a know nothing or an abolitionist. Douglas then turned to Sumner and Chase and said they had practised "a fraud" and published a libel upon him last Summer. Sumner denied with great warmth, and Douglas repeated with increased emphasis. The discussion was adjourned till Monday.

While this was going on in the Senate, the House was in a similar state of excitement.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, argued in favor of the resolution empowering the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case. He said that Governor Reeder was removed because he would not be a slave and tool of the President, who had offered him a mission to China or Great Britain if he would resign the Governorship of Kansas.

Mr. Smith. I believe it to be a bold, unmitigated falsehood. It is unbecoming any member to repeat such newspaper statements.

Mr. Washburn. I believe every word of it. There are gentlemen here who can speak for the Executive.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia: Do I understand the gentleman to make such a charge?

Mr. Washburn: I have seen it in the newspapers—a correspondent made it and dared the Washington Union to deny it—I dare the gentleman from Virginia to make such a denial.

What followed we are not advised of, as the despatch here breaks off.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, on motion by Mr. Branch, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry on Deep river, in the State of North Carolina.

The debate on Kansas was continued.

On Thursday, Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to remit and refund the duties on Railroad iron.

Kansas affairs were then discussed freely, until the hour of adjournment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The coalition between the Americans and the Black Republicans has succeeded in carrying a majority of the Legislature, and probably the Governor. Their candidate will of course be elected by the Legislature, if he should have failed of a majority of the people's votes. The Locos and Whigs each had a candidate for Governor.

The free-soil members of Congress, to the number of 85, held a Caucus on Tuesday last, the object being to arrange for the next Presidential election. Wilson of Mass., Colfax of Ind., Banks of Mass., Collamer of Vt., Seward of N. Y. and nine other lesser lights of abolitionism, spoke, all in favor of the union of the North in favor of a free soil candidate for the next Presidency.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—The Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, sends out this Spring 215 M. D.'s. Among them, from North Carolina, Messrs. R. L. Beall, J. W. Bennett, J. D. Bruce, W. A. Collet, Geo. A. Foote, W. W. Foote, Wilson Garland, Jas. Hickerson, S. Long, J. W. May, J. C. McKethan, S. Reeves, J. M. Richardson, H. C. Robinson.

MR. FILLMORE.—A New York letter says:

"A private letter also from Naples mentions that ex-President Fillmore was in that city, and a brilliant entertainment had been given in his honor by the Hon. Robert D. Owen, our Minister at that Court. It is stated from Buffalo that Mr. Fillmore's friends look for his return home early in June, and are already discussing the expediency of giving him a suitable public reception."

A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.—A friend has left at this office a corn cob in the shape of a human hand, thumb, fingers and all.

MARRIED,

In this town, 13th inst., by C. D. Nixon, Esq., Mr. ROBERT S. FISHER to Miss ELIZABETH ENNIS, all of Harnett county.

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. NEILL A. McNEILL to Miss ROZA, daughter of Wm. Underwood, Esq.

Near Six Runs, Sampson county, 6th inst., Mr. TRAVIS REGISTER, of Duplin county, to Mrs. REBECCA BENTON, of Sampson

In Moore county, 8th ult., Mr. HENRY A. BLAND of Chatham, to Miss MARY D., daughter of D. M. R. McIntosh, Esq.

DIED,

In Alamance county, 4th inst., of lock-jaw occasioned by a gun-shot wound in his hand, Mr. ATLAS JONES. His death occurred on his birth-day which closed the 20th year of his life.

In Moore county, 16th December, 1855, Col. JACOB GASTER, a Revolutionary soldier, in the 92d year of his age.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, 1st inst., Mr. JAMES D. C. SINCLAIR, in the 34th year of his age. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen, and a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Sampson county, 7th inst., ROBERT W., son of James A. R. and Sarah J. Howard, aged 2 years and 2 months.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called Meeting of Chalmers Lodge, No. 4, A. Y. Masons, on the 10th February, 1856, the death of WM. FARRAR being announced, a committee was appointed to express the sense of the Lodge on the sad event.

The committee reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts and graces, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, WM. FARRAR, and esteeming the deceased, as we did, an honest, upright, correct man, and as a Mason one whose walk was spotless, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the fraternity has lost a consistent and zealous member, and this Lodge an active and efficient Officer.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, we are consoled with the reflection that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for our deceased brother we wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Fayetteville Observer with request to publish.

R. A. STUART,
J. A. CHALMERS,
T. J. CLEGG,
Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 17.

BACON—	10½ a 11½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5¼ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	14½ a 15	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8¾ a 9¼	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8¼ a 9	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	63 a 65
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	8 10 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 85 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	7 60 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	7 25 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8¼ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton 8¾ to 9¼; no change.
Flour has advanced.
In Cuba Molasses there is a decline.
Yellow dip Turpentine 1 85, Scrape 85. Spirits 33.
No other changes to notice.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, virgin 1 88, hard 1 35
No sale of Spirits or Rosin. Tar 1 75 to 1 80. Fay. Flour 8 25, 8 50, and 8 75. Bacon 12½. Corn 60.
The receipts of cotton at Cheraw for six months, from Sept. 1 to March 1, have been 15,008 bales.
At New York, cotton has fallen ⅛; middling uplands 9¾. Southern Flour heavy at 7 62 to 9 00. Wheat heavy and dull; Southern 1 85 to 1 51. Corn 66 to 71. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Rosin 1 57½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 14—Str Flora McDonald and boat E. Belo, with goods for Lash & Bro, S J Hinsdale, Gen A D McLean, A A McKethan, Murchison, Reid & Co, Jas G Cook, Thos Smith, J Lassiter, Fayetteville Mill, Starr & Williams, Peter Crow, Jno A Pemberton, J Worth & Sons, J B Starr, A J O'Hanlon, W Draughon, J C Smith, A Johnson Jr, Miss C Stauber, H C Robinson, Cook & Johnson, J Cowles, Elking Manuf Co, Drake, Porter & Co, W McDuffie, J W Lett, S J Crowson, R Jones.

Banks's Line. March 14 and 16, Strs Scottish Chief and J R Grist with goods for sundry persons.

McLaurin's Line. March 17, Str Southerner with goods for sundry persons

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—Schr W L Springs fm Philad. 13.—Brig Reveille from N. Y. 14.—Schrs. Sidney Price fm N York, Bell and Amelia fm Swansboro', Martin fm Hertford.

Drugs and Medicines.

I AM now receiving my SPRING STOCK of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
March 17. 87-3t

To the Creditors of John R. McLeod.

THOSE persons having receipts from John R. McLeod for notes and papers placed in his hands for collection as Constable, are specially requested to call upon Messrs. J. G. Shepherd, William H. Haigh and John Winslow, Attorneys, or either of them, before proceeding to bring suit upon the same. By so doing they will confer a favor upon Mr. McLeod and the Sureties to his Official Bond.

March 17. It

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, O. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arundell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Jesse G. Shepherd, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3m

Mothers, be sure and have your Children Daguerreotyped this week by CROWL for ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

Young Ladies, remember this year you can take the privilege of popping the question to any young man, but the best and surest plan would be to send your Daguerreotype taken by Crowl for One Dollar and Upwards, at his Rooms over Dr. Foulkes' Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

March 17.

Spring Goods for 1856.

WE are now receiving an unusually large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which we will sell very cheap for Cash, or on the usual time to Wholesale Buyers exclusively.

Our stock will consist of a general selection of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
With a great variety of notions.

☞ Those owing us notes past due, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 17, 1856. 87-tf
Town papers copy.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large and desirable stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BONNETS AND UMBRELLAS,

Which will be offered cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Those owing us debts of long standing, are earnestly requested to pay them.

H & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1856. 87-4w

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid trusting any person, black or white, on our account, without a written order fro mus.

Orders will be called for in settling accounts

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
March 15, 1856. 87-1w

BURNING FLUID

JUST received. Fresh, at one dollar per gallon, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17. 87-3t

FOUND.

AT my Horse lot, 6th March, 1856, thirteen miles West of Fayetteville, on Little River, a DARK BAY HORSE, middle size, rides freely, shod before. Which the owner can have by calling and giving satisfactory evidence. THOS. MONROE.
March 14, 1856. 87*tf

Gents' fine Calf, Opera, and Pump Sole Boots; Calf Shoes, and Gaiters. Just received by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
March 13. 86-2t

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake county, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The Farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.
March 10, 1856. 86-ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company will be held in the town of Haywood, on Thursday the 17th of April next.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

Pittsboro', March 1. 83-tm

Putnam's Magazine for March, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 1, 1856. 83-tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 2.

THE subscribers have for sale, the 2d volume of the Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by H. C. Jones, Esq. Just published.

Also, Supreme Court Reports generally, and other Law Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 1, 1856.

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them Very Light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'o, 1855. 72-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of GROCERIES, embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Reed's Patent Chronometer Engine.

THIS is an improved Steam Engine for which Letters Patent were granted to JOHN A. REED, of New York, Jan. 9, 1855. The nature of this Improvement consists in the increase of power about 50 per cent. and reducing the weight of the Engine one half. The saving of fuel is effected by letting the steam in on both sides of the cylinder, doubling the size of the port, and balancing the pressure, removing the friction and weight of the slide valves, so common, cast iron links, connecting rods, &c. The exceeding simplicity of this Engine, renders it much more durable and easily managed than any other, and when placed upon the boiler with wheels, it is portable though effective.

These Engines received the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition in Paris. There are about Seventy Five of them now in operation, all giving great satisfaction.

PRICES.

½ Horse Engine	$150	Boilers and fittings	$125
1 " "	200	" "	150
5 " "	300	" "	300
8 " "	400	" "	400
10 " "	500	" "	500

All sizes from 1 to 100 horse power at the shortest notice.

Also, Reed's Patent Steam Pump, the simplest and most durable one in use, for raising water or supplying boilers.

Further information may be had by addressing

TOURLEY & REED,
95 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jan'y 4. 67-3mpd

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!!

A LARGE supply of Johnson, Robbins & Co.'s celebrated Seed just received,—warranted the growth of 1855. These Seed have given universal satisfaction wherever used, and may be relied on as fresh and genuine. Also, Red Clover, Lucerne, and Blue Grass Seed. For sale wholesale or retail by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WANTED.

A Gentleman of the Bar, if sufficient encouragement is shown him, designs delivering, in Wilmington and Fayetteville, a COURSE of LECTURES on the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY:

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who may have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State,—such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C.

All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners.

Address J. A. R., at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.* E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 21.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1283, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,100 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	327 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,268 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,560 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,927 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,927 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c	$2,927 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 1½ per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

BOARDING,

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT,

FRONT STREET.

L. MALLETT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 1, 1856. 83-2m

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. FOULKES,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

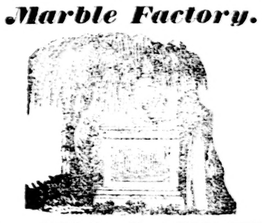
From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal [L. S.] of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan'y 24, 1856. 73*6m

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out by the year, or for a term of years, Two Negroes—House Carpenters. They are both stout and healthy, and have worked at the trade with experienced builders for more than four years. Apply soon to

P. M. POWELL,
Powellton, N. C.

March 1, 1856. 83*3tpd

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost between Fayetteville and his Store in Sampson county, on the 26th ultimo his POCKET BOOK, containing one note on Wm. B. Wiley for $261 22; one on M. McKinnon and Forney Pope for $75; one on James O. Guinn for $16; one on John R. Lockamy for $13 25; with several others not remembered. All persons are cautioned against trading for the above notes, and the makers likewise from paying to any person except myself.

DAN'L McKINNON.

March 3, 1856. 83*4tpd

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [75*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1856. 46*tf

SEED OATS at

J. & T. WADDILL'S

Feb'y 18. 81*4

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is desirous of devoting all of his time to Agricultural pursuits, offers for sale a 15 Bbl. Turpentine Still with all the fixtures, located at his residence, 10 miles from Clinton, 28 miles from Fayetteville and 18 miles from Faison's Depot. He has any quantity of White Oak and Poplar Timber, suitable for making Spirits Barrels within half a mile of his Still. There is on the premises a Spirit Barrel Cooper Shop with all necessary tools.

He would also dispose of his Store at cost, and any one that would purchase both could have the privilege of keeping both at his residence the present year for nothing. Application must made by 1st of April. Terms very accommodating.

ALSO,

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, which I will rent out on accommodating terms.

C. A. HARRISON.

Leon, Sampson county, Feb'y 14, 1855. 79*1m

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, it made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m